

Old Testament Survey

Study Pak 4A

Memory Verse: Colossians 1:13-14

Vocabulary Words

- **Altar of burnt offering** – A box covered with brass, called also the brazen altar, on which sacrifices were offered; it was located at the door of the Tabernacle.
- **Altar of incense** – An altar made from shittim (or acacia) wood, overlaid with pure gold, and placed in the Holy Place before the veil; the incense, which was burned twice daily, was a sweet smelling powder that gave off perfume when burned and was a type of prayer and praise offered to God.
- **Ark of the testimony** – A chest constructed from shittim (or acacia) wood and overlaid with pure gold within and without; within the Ark were placed the Ten Commandments received from the Lord as a continuing testimony. In the Bible, it is called both the Ark of the Testimony and the Ark of the Covenant.
- **Atonement** – The Hebrew word means *to cover*. By atonement, sins are covered and forgiveness is secured.
- **Candlestick** – A lampstand containing seven olive-oil lamps.
- **Laver** – A large brazen bowl in which the priests washed their hands and feet before ministering in the Tabernacle.
- **Table of shewbread** – A small structure of shittim (or acacia) wood on which twelve loaves or cakes of bread were kept in the Holy Place.

* *Memorize and recite vocabulary to the Supervisor before proceeding to the pace material*

1. The very first book studied by a a) _____ child is the book of Leviticus, yet it is one of the last books studied by b) _____.
2. Much of Leviticus is a study of a) _____, but more than that, Leviticus reveals much about the b) _____ of God.
3. God wanted Israel to be a) _____, to be b) _____, to be c) _____ from the nations surrounding them.
4. Leviticus teaches Israel about a) _____ through offerings and sacrifices, the b) _____ between physical and biological matters and religious life, the day to day implications of living, and the implications of c) _____ or d) _____ the law.
5. Sacrifice was not given as a human effort to gain a) _____ with God, but instead a b) _____ to a God who had already given Himself to Israel in a covenant relationship.

Leviticus

- ⌘ **Details the walk, worship, and service of God's people**
- ⌘ **Includes more of the "very words" spoken by God than any other book of the Bible**
- ⌘ **Portrays Christ in the sacrifices**
- ⌘ **Has a theme of "holiness" and reveals much about God's love and grace**

6. Whenever a) _____ or b) _____ interrupted that fellowship, the individual or nation, whatever was the case, renewed the c) _____ with God through the sacrifice.
7. The name, “Leviticus,” comes from the Septuagint and means “_____.”
8. While Exodus gives the record of and lays the a) _____ of God’s redemption of His people, Leviticus gives the details of what God wants for the b) _____, c) _____, and d) _____ of His people.
9. Leviticus portrays _____ over and over in the sacrifices.
10. The word “_____” occurs 87 times during Leviticus.
11. Empty _____ is never acceptable to God, so sacrifices were limited in their moral effectiveness.
12. For a sacrifice to be truly a) _____ to God, it must have been prompted by genuine b) _____ and moral c) _____ to the will of God as it had been revealed.
13. Sacrifices that were offered without faith met the a) _____ requirements of the law, but could not please God because they were empty b) _____.

Sacrificial System

⚡ **The Israelites took sin seriously because of the impact of the sacrificial system**

- 📌 **There was a personal impact**
- 📌 **There was a financial impact**
- 📌 **There was a social impact**
- 📌 **There was a spiritual impact**

14. The sacrifices did not deal with the a) _____ or include b) _____ acts of sin committed in c) _____ of God.
15. The reason the ancient Israelites took sin so seriously is because of the impact of their _____ system.
16. There was a _____ impact in the sacrifices since the Hebrews had

to kill their own sacrifices.

17. They placed their hand on the sacrificial animal’s a) _____ as they slit its b) _____ and felt the life draining out of the animal.
18. There was a a) _____ impact, for the requirement was to kill a b) _____ which was among the best in the herd.
19. There was a a) _____ impact, because the b) _____ of other animals surrounded them as they killed their sacrifices, making it obvious that those around you were also c) _____ in need of a sacrifice.

20. There was a a) _____ impact since they were constantly reminded of God's b) _____, in allowing that animal to take your place in the c) _____.
21. The death of the sacrificial animals a) _____ the death of the One who was to come, the Lord Jesus Christ, who was the ultimate b) _____ sacrifice for sin.

Burnt Offering

- ⌘ **Proclaimed man's guilt and inability to approach God without shed blood**
- ⌘ **Bulls, sheep, goats, turtledoves and pigeons were offered**
- ⌘ **Points to the substitutionary death of Christ on Calvary and the Christian's dedication to Christ**

22. Leviticus documented what the sacrifices should be, including the a) _____ of the sacrifice, the b) _____ of the sacrifice, and the elements to be involved in different events.
23. It told the people a) _____ the sacrifices should be made in relation to the tabernacle, and the proper b) _____ for worship, including the methods for killing the sacrifice and the c) _____ for the

sacrifices.

24. It gave the reason why there should be sacrifices, "Ye shall be a) _____: for I the LORD your God am b) _____."
25. The purpose of the _____ offering was to show dedication to God.
26. It was the most significant offering, since it proclaimed man's a) _____ before God and his inability to approach God without b) _____ on his behalf.
27. This offering clearly points to Jesus Christ's a) _____ death on Calvary, and the b) _____ of the Christian to Christ.
28. The a) _____ offering was closely related to the burnt offering and was given as an offering of b) _____, or of c) _____ for service.
29. The work of the Holy Spirit is shown by the a) _____ mingled with the flour, and the intercession of Christ was shown by the b) _____.
30. The offering was without a) _____, which is representative of sin, and without b) _____, representing sensual indulgence.
31. It was offered with _____, which preserved from corruption.

Meal Offering

- ⌘ **Was given as an offering of thanksgiving or surrender**
- ⌘ **Consisted of breads, cereals, and other grain products**
- ⌘ **Oil mingled with flour points toward the Holy Spirit**
- ⌘ **Frankincense points toward Christ's intercession**

32. The peace offering was a blood sacrifice which brought _____ with God.

33. This offering was one of a) _____ to God, public b) _____, or when there was a completion of c) _____.

Sin Offering

- ⌘ Was for purification from unintended sin or defilement
- ⌘ Was made with bulls, goats, rams, or lambs
- ⌘ Fatty portions burned, blood sprinkled on the altar, the rest burned outside the camp
- ⌘ Christ was sacrificed outside the gate for us

34. When we are a) _____ by the blood of Christ and set apart for His service, there is b) _____ with God in our daily relationship with Him.

35. The a) _____ offering was for b) _____ from c) _____ sin or defilement.

36. a) _____ offerings were offered for either trespasses against b) _____ or trespasses against c) _____.

37. They were offered to remove _____ related to their community life and their worship.

38. This offering represents the a) _____ by Christ's blood and the b) _____ of sins.

39. Because the sacrifices went on at all times, there was a constant reminder of man's a) _____ and the b) _____ for the blood sacrifice.

40. In the ancient world, many nations considered their leaders to be as _____.

41. God commanded that Israel's rulers offer a _____.

42. Sooner or later they were bound to a) _____ and need b) _____, just like everyone else.

Guilt or Trespass Offering

- ⌘ Were offered either for trespasses against God or against men
- ⌘ For trespasses against men, included restitution to the one who had been injured
- ⌘ Offerings were lambs, pigeons, turtledoves, fine flour, or rams
- ⌘ Represents the cleansing of Christ's blood and forgiveness

43. God does not say, "If a ruler sins..." Instead, scripture teaches that " _____ " a ruler sins, he is to offer a sin offering.

44. The a) _____ made it so a b) _____ God could dwell among the people and be their God.

45. Moses instructed the a) _____ on what God wanted to be done, and initiated their public ministry with b) _____ to atone for the priests' sins.

46. The priests were not considered to be a) _____, but were sinners who needed b) _____ before they could come to God on behalf of the congregation.
47. The blood of the lamb was smeared on Aaron's right a) _____, b) _____ of his right hand, and the big c) _____ of his right foot.
48. The blood-stained ear was to _____ the voice of God.
49. The blood-stained hand was to a) _____ the b) _____ of the sanctuary.
50. The blood-stained foot was to _____ in the way of the Lord.
51. Aaron was a type of Christ, our _____.
52. As the high priest, Aaron was a) _____, b) _____, c) _____ and d) _____ by God.
53. Israel needed not only the a) _____ system, but also the b) _____ to offer the sacrifices.
54. Jesus Christ is both our a) _____ and b) _____ for sin.
55. God gave very _____ as to how Aaron and his sons were to make their offerings.
56. In Leviticus 10, there was a a) _____ from God's commands by Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, who offered "b) _____" unto the Lord.
57. We are not told specifically what happened, but Leviticus 10:9 seems to indicate there may have been the use of _____.
58. As the Old Testament a) _____ were commanded not to drink because of the impact upon their ministry, so today, Christians (b) _____ unto God) are to be influenced by the c) _____, not influenced by d) _____.
59. God's judgement of Aaron's sons was a dramatic a) _____ showing that those who are closest to God bear special b) _____ to exemplify His holiness and glory.
60. There is no doubt of why the a) _____ was given to using b) _____ drinks is given to the priests, for God wanted a difference between holy and unholy, unclean and clean.

The Priests

- ⌘ Moses offered the sacrifices for the priests to consecrate them
- ⌘ Aaron was a type of Christ, our High Priest
- ⌘ Israel needed the sacrificial system and the priests
- ⌘ Christ is both our High Priest and our sacrifice for sin

61. The priests had the responsibility to teach the rest of Israel the way of _____ that is outlined in Leviticus 11-15.
62. a) “_____” and b) “_____” are not the equivalents of “spic and span” and “dirty.”
63. It was not even a matter of a) _____” and b) “_____,” since much of the ritual defilement happened by c) _____, d) _____, e) _____ processes and other f) _____ functions.
64. Leviticus is the _____ to tell priests what is clean food, unclean food, clean animals, and unclean animals.
65. It also dealt with a) _____ uncleanness b) _____.
66. Leprosy is used as a loose term to indicate the development of any kind of a) _____, be it in b) _____, c) _____, or even d) _____.

Clean and Unclean

- ⌘ **Three ritual states include holy, clean, and unclean**
- ⌘ **God's standards gave better hygiene, but were primarily a way to separate Israel from the nations**
- ⌘ **Priests had the responsibility to teach the clean and unclean for dietary laws and daily living**

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67. Leprosy is viewed as a type of a) _____, b) _____ that which is clean and defiling it.
68. Anyone or anything that came in contact with it and was unable to be cleansed from it was a) _____ and could not be declared b) _____ without following God's outline for cleansing.
69. The laws for leprosy and the priestly responsibilities in the cleansing or the judging of a leper clearly point to a) _____ and b) _____ in the lives of His people.

70. Sin a) _____ the whole body and b) _____ the believer from God.
71. The Jews had three ritual states, a) _____, b) _____ (pure), and c) _____ (impure).
72. Ceremonial cleanness was only the state between being a) _____ and b) _____.
73. God's standards not only had the effect of better a) _____ for the people, but was also a sure means of b) _____ them from the nations surrounding them.
74. The responsibility fell upon the priests to a) _____ the people the difference between the b) _____ and the c) _____.
75. God gave the Israelites three major categories of animals, the a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____ animals.

76. The _____ animals were never to be eaten.
77. All dead animals, including the sacrifices, made those who touched their carcasses ceremonially _____ (although it was only temporary—until they washed in water and waited until evening).
78. God deals with the issue of the a) _____ of household articles touched by certain b) _____ that were also unclean.

Day of Atonement

⌘ **Once a year, the high priest went into the Holy of Holies to sacrifice for the sins of the nation**

⌘ **The priest had to offer a sin offering for himself before offering for the people**

⌘ **Christ opened the way to the Holy of Holies for us by His sacrifice, shown by the veil rent from top to bottom**

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79. God's regulations served as a continuous reminder of the a) _____ of God and His b) _____ in choosing Israel, as well as preserving her from all the c) _____ of the nations surrounding them.
80. The Scriptures in Leviticus 16 and 17 describe the _____, one of the most important of Israel's days in Israel's calendar.

81. Leviticus covers the different a) _____, the priest's b) _____, the c) _____ and d) _____ for which the priests were to offer sacrifices and offerings for purification.
82. God revealed to Moses that going into the a) _____ was not to be done all the time, but was to be limited to b) _____ a year.
83. The high priest could only enter in after offering a bullock as a _____ for himself and his house.
84. He was then to a) _____ over two goats, offering the one for a b) _____, and the other would be the c) _____, which would be presented alive to the Lord and released in the wilderness.
85. When the priest came into the Holy of Holies the first time, he was to bring a a) _____ full of burning coals and a b) _____ to put upon it, to protect him from seeing God's c) _____ over the mercy seat.
86. When he entered the second time, it was to bring the _____ to sprinkle on the mercy seat seven times for his sin.
87. Before the priest could become the a) _____ for the rest of the nation, he had to be b) _____ from his own sin first.
88. The third time he entered the Most Holy Place, would be when he presented the blood of the goat that was offered for a _____ for the people.
89. The Day of Atonement was the one day of the year that the high priest went into the Holy of Holies to offer an atonement for sin for the _____.

90. When Jesus Christ died, the a) _____ split from top to bottom, signifying that the way to the Holy of Holies is b) _____ for each of us today.

91. In the beginning of Genesis, we see a sacrifice for one _____.

92. At the time of Noah, we see a sacrifice for one _____.

93. Now in Leviticus, there is a sacrifice for the _____.

94. In the New Testament, in Christ, we see the sacrifice for the _____!

95. The sacrifices must be sacrificed at the _____ of the Tabernacle.

96. To walk by faith meant that the Israelites should walk in a) _____ and come to God in the b) _____ He designated.

97. To offer a sacrifice in any _____ meant that the people were not in tune with God's will.

98. The sacrifice must be a a) _____ sacrifice, for no other is b) _____.

99. Leviticus is a commentary on the importance of the a) _____ for sin. Throughout the entire Bible, it is faith in the b) _____, c) _____ in the blood of Christ, that gives d) _____

and e) _____ to the sinner.

Laws of Sanctification

- ⌘ **Egypt and the surrounding nations had very low moral standards and immorality as part of their worship**
- ⌘ **God gives Israel high standards of moral behavior and sexual purity**
- ⌘ **God gives clear standards of conduct for the priests to live by and teach the people**

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100. At Sinai, God gave Israel principles by which to live, principles that affected their a) _____ with each other, b) _____ that affected both the priests and the people.

101. Israel had just come out of Egypt, which is a type of the a) _____, and was entering Canaan, which was even

more b) _____ that Egypt.

102. The surrounding religions were all worshipping a) _____, and had very low standards of b) _____.

103. God gives Israel very high standards of a) _____ behavior and standards for b) _____ purity.

Proper Sacrifices

- ⌘ **Sacrifices must be made at the door of the Tabernacle**
 - ⌘ **Christ is the door for us**
- ⌘ **The sacrifice must be a blood sacrifice**
 - ⌘ **No other is acceptable**
- ⌘ **Faith in the shed blood gives justification and righteousness to the sinner**

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104. Because God is a a) _____ God, His people's lives must be shaped and grounded upon His b) _____.

105. Until God established the a) _____ and b) _____ conduct standards for Israel, the surrounding world had no moral standards.

106. a) _____ and b) _____ was considered the norm.

107. God gives very clear standards of conduct for a) _____, addressing every b) _____ that anyone in the priesthood could find.

108. He tells them to conduct themselves under each different a) _____, b) _____ for priests, and laws concerning family c) _____ and d) _____.

109. God instructs priests so they know the correct way to deal with a) _____ and b) _____.

110. Because of the high position of a) _____, the priests had requirements b) _____ and beyond those of the rest of the people.



111. The emphasis on this entire section is on the importance of the _____ of God.

112. God gives specific instructions to Israel about the a) "_____" they were to celebrate each year, and for the b) _____ that He provided for them.

113. There were a) _____ "holy convocations" or "feasts" the Israelites were to celebrate each year, which included the Feasts of the b) _____, c) _____, d) _____, e) _____, f) _____, g) _____, and h) _____.

114. The Feast of the a) _____ was followed immediately by the Feast of b) _____.

115. The final feast is the Feast of _____.

116. The a) _____ typifies the death of Christ, while the last feast, the Feast of b) _____ typifies the times of c) _____, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began..

117. The Feast of a) _____ points toward the resurrection of Christ, the b) _____ of many brethren.

118. At _____, the Holy Spirit came and the church began.
119. The a) _____ points toward the reawakening of Israel, and the b) _____ typifies Israel's repentance and restoration at the acceptance of their Messiah.
120. God's use of the _____ system runs through Leviticus.
121. When Israel settled into Canaan, they were to count every a) _____ year, which was to be a rest for the b) _____.
122. The year of a) _____, observed every b) _____ year (after seven sabbatical years) had greater blessings.
123. During the Year of Jubilee, a) _____ were freed, b) _____ forgiven, c) _____ returned home, and the land d) _____ to its original family origins.
124. The Year of Jubilee was an a) _____ control, controlling the

Leadership Principles

- ⌘ **Leaders must clearly establish and communicate what they expect their followers to do and not to do**
- ⌘ **Leaders must clarify the consequences for keeping or not keeping their expectations**

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b) _____ of land costs, controlling c) _____, and d) _____ back to the original families.

125. God clearly established ground rules for the Israelites, giving rewards for a) _____ and b) _____ for disobedience.

126. He also promised that if Israel departed from Him, then returned, He would _____ them.

127. The two important principles of a) _____ that God demonstrates here are that (a) leaders must clearly b) _____ and c) _____ what they expect their followers to do and not to do and (b) they must d) _____ the e) _____ for keeping or not keeping their expectations.

128. Following are the consequences God gives the Israelites for disobeying him in Leviticus:

- God will become a a) _____ to Israel instead of Friend. (26:16, 23, 24)
- God will bring b) _____ c) _____, and d) _____ to Israel. (26:14-17)

Consequences for Israel

<p>⌘ God will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ become a terror to Israel ☒ bring drought and bad harvests ☒ bring disease following desolation by enemies 	<p>⌘ God will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ bring illness, famine, and defeat ☒ desolate the land with wild animals running rampant ☒ devastate and deport Israel
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- God will bring e) _____ and f) _____ to Israel. (26:18-20)
- God will desolate the land with g) _____ running rampant. (26:21-22)
- God will bring h) _____ following the desolation by Israel's enemies. (26:23-26)
- God will i) _____ and j) _____ the children of Israel. (26:27-29)

129. God did not a) _____ vows from the Israelites, but God does expect people to b) _____ their vows when they make them.

130. God gives instructions regarding a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____.